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# THE CHRONICLE
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## *News Summary*

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**As one of four** historically black colleges in the country that now have more white students than black, Kentucky State University is intent on preserving its black heritage. Story on Page 5.

**The bachelor's degree** doesn't mean anything anymore, participants in a recent conference agreed. Story on Page 8.

**Government monitoring** of research in genetic engineering is needed, a Presidential commission has concluded. Story on Page 9.

**Edward A. Knapp,** new director of the National Science Foundation, wants to improve basic research at universities. Story on Page 9.

**The Administration** may drop a controversial proposal that would bar graduate students from Guaranteed Student Loans. Story on Page 12.

**Temple University** has given up its legal fight to prove that Title IX does not apply to its athletic programs. Story on Page 13.

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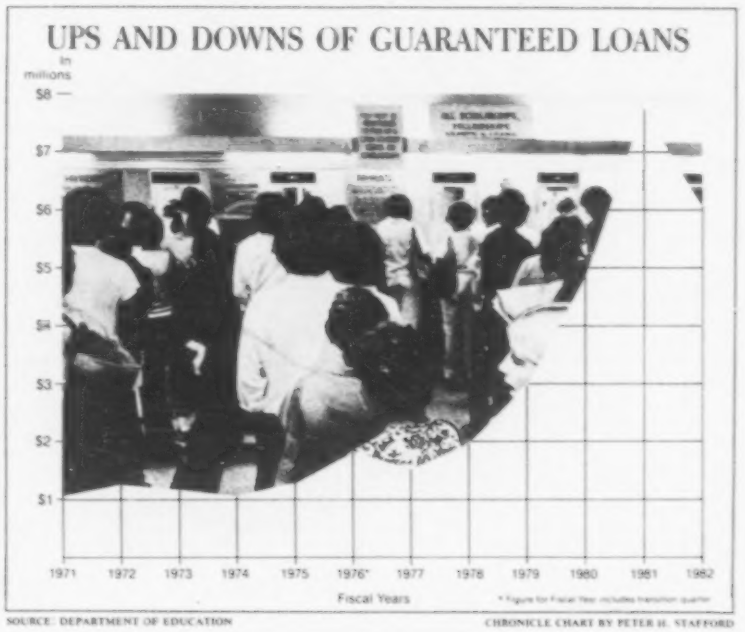



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

## *Drop in Students' Borrowing Tied to Tighter Standards*

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

About 780,000 fewer federally guaranteed student loans have been made in the year since tighter eligibility standards were imposed, according to the Education Department.

Noting that college enrollments were expected to increase slightly in 1982-83 despite the drop in the number of Guaranteed Student Loans, the department said the Reagan Administration was succeeding in "eliminating waste and abuse in the loan program" without denying students access to college. More recent statistics show, however, that enrollments dropped slightly this year (see story below).

The decline in the number of guaranteed loans made in fiscal 1982—the year, ending this past September 30, in which most loans for the current academic year were made—represents a 22-per-cent drop from the previous year. At the same time, the amount of

*Continued on Page 12, Column 1*

# 40,962 Fewer Students Enrolled at Private Institutions This Fall

## Early data show 27,506 more students at public colleges

By JACK MAGARRELL

Public colleges and universities gained slightly in total enrollment this fall and private institutions lost substantially, according to preliminary data from the National Center for Education Statistics.

The federal agency estimated last week that 40,962 fewer students had enrolled at private colleges and universities than a year ago. At the same time, 27,506 more students enrolled at public institutions.

That is a net loss of 13,456 students for all of higher education—a decline of 0.1 per cent to an estimated total of 12,358,216. If the preliminary count holds up, it will be the third time in seven years that total college enrollment failed to increase.

Total enrollment declined 0.2 per cent in the fall of 1978 and 1.5 per cent in the fall of 1976. Last year, it rose 2.3 per cent.

The preliminary enrollment figures from N.C.E.S. are based on a survey of more than 1,300 of the country's 3,200 higher-education institutions.

The N.C.E.S. data for private colleges and universities include those for propri-

*Continued on Page 7, Column 1*

# Tenure Panelists Told They Must Disclose Votes

## But appeals court backs 'qualified' confidentiality

By SUZANNE PERRY

Two members of a committee that denied tenure and reappointment to a black instructor at Fiorello H. La Guardia Community College can be compelled to reveal their votes, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled last week.

But the court, calling for a balance between academic freedom and individual rights, said its decision was based on the specific circumstances of the case. The "routine" disclosure of tenure votes in court, it said, "could chill frank discussion and engender disharmony among faculty."

Lawyers involved in the case said that recognition of a "qualified privilege" of confidentiality in tenure votes was a significant and welcome departure from the ruling in a case involving James A. Dinnan, a University of Georgia professor who went to jail rather than reveal his vote on a tenure matter. A federal appeals court a year ago upheld Mr. Dinnan's contempt-of-court citation, saying society had no strong interest in extending a legal secret-ballot privilege to tenure votes.

**Excerpts** from the federal appeals court's ruling on confidentiality of tenure votes appear on Pages 18 and 19.

In the La Guardia case, the appeals court said the votes should be disclosed because the committee had refused to tell the plaintiff, S. Simpson Gray, why it had denied him tenure. Mr. Gray taught in the accounting and managerial studies department at La Guardia for five years before he was denied reappointment for the 1979-80 academic year.

He is seeking information on the votes in connection with a race-discrimination suit he has filed as a result of that decision.

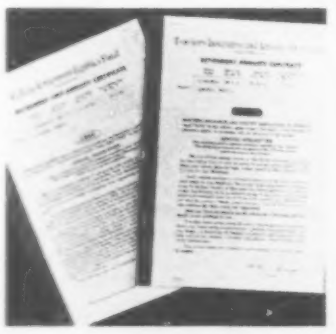
Because the committee offered no explanation of its decision, the appeals court said, Mr. Gray is forced to "chase an invisible quarry" in his effort to prove employment discrimination. "Academic free-

*Continued on page 18, Column 3*

## *Mutual Funds Take On TIAA-CREF*

Academic employees at a small but growing number of colleges and universities are becoming disenchanted with the retirement plans offered by T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F. Those plans are beginning to face competition from mutual funds.

*See the "Personal & Professional" section, beginning on Page 17*



## Guaranteed Student Loans, by State: the Changes from 1980-81 to 1981-82

| | Number of loans | | | Amount of loans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | Change | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | Change |
| Alabama | 28,901 | 22,345 | −22.7% | $ 64,711,261 | $ 45,717,411 | −29.4% |
| Alaska | 2,471 | 433 | −82.5% | 5,097,888 | 1,077,593 | −78.9% |
| Arizona | 32,137 | 31,883 | − 0.8% | 66,760,378 | 72,364,059 | + 8.4% |
| Arkansas | 14,041 | 11,727 | −16.5% | 27,789,253 | 22,349,003 | −19.6% |
| California | 250,169 | 208,047 | −16.8% | 664,322,502 | 583,718,595 | −12.1% |
| Colorado | 45,410 | 29,105 | −35.9% | 115,425,502 | 74,211,544 | −35.7% |
| Connecticut | 110,628 | 66,900 | −39.5% | 254,364,739 | 158,129,191 | −37.8% |
| Delaware | 12,018 | 6,826 | −43.2% | 24,913,598 | 15,794,154 | −36.6% |
| District of Columbia | 19,212 | 13,759 | −28.4% | 54,980,589 | 36,963,444 | −32.8% |
| Florida | 60,960 | 66,945 | + 9.8% | 156,489,010 | 164,504,997 | + 5.1% |
| Georgia | 35,309 | 25,195 | −28.7% | 74,716,807 | 50,364,806 | −32.6% |
| Hawaii | 10,624 | 7,546 | −29.0% | 26,436,359 | 17,488,974 | −33.9% |
| Idaho | 8,617 | 8,939 | + 3.7% | 17,539,407 | 18,574,418 | + 5.9% |
| Illinois | 211,504 | 145,369 | −31.3% | 488,801,174 | 324,825,245 | −33.6% |
| Indiana | 78,589 | 56,981 | −27.5% | 148,359,541 | 118,758,136 | −20.0% |
| Iowa | 69,934 | 51,051 | −27.0% | 141,611,498 | 100,623,343 | −29.0% |
| Kansas | 51,707 | 42,766 | −17.3% | 116,760,845 | 97,676,534 | −16.4% |
| Kentucky | 41,554 | 31,437 | −24.4% | 82,146,141 | 63,737,760 | −22.4% |
| Louisiana | 24,386 | 28,553 | +17.1% | 52,269,432 | 57,125,411 | + 9.3% |
| Maine | 25,489 | 21,877 | −14.2% | 50,150,861 | 43,276,653 | −13.7% |
| Maryland | 66,381 | 50,841 | −23.4% | 121,401,125 | 97,148,127 | −20.0% |
| Massachusetts | 177,107 | 123,558 | −30.2% | 386,201,826 | 302,689,307 | −21.6% |
| Michigan | 130,503 | 95,114 | −27.1% | 279,941,681 | 203,735,109 | −27.2% |
| Minnesota | 108,727 | 88,784 | −18.4% | 226,596,002 | 197,365,990 | −12.9% |
| Mississippi | 14,131 | 12,544 | −11.2% | 29,601,609 | 27,702,114 | − 6.4% |
| Missouri | 59,730 | 46,549 | −22.1% | 133,348,674 | 105,339,861 | −21.0% |
| Montana | 11,264 | 9,701 | −13.9% | 18,810,018 | 16,459,782 | −12.5% |
| Nebraska | 39,371 | 26,128 | −33.6% | 91,072,827 | 59,049,874 | −35.2% |
| Nevada | 6,198 | 5,316 | −14.2% | 11,446,300 | 10,290,885 | −10.1% |
| New Hampshire | 21,421 | 14,550 | −32.1% | 45,655,505 | 33,210,133 | −27.3% |
| New Jersey | 165,823 | 108,304 | −34.7% | 397,813,207 | 251,728,130 | −36.7% |
| New Mexico | 17,923 | 16,720 | − 6.7% | 16,461,728 | 17,610,065 | + 7.0% |
| New York | 534,053 | 433,214 | −18.9% | 1,166,964,650 | 965,262,057 | −17.3% |
| North Carolina | 29,780 | 16,301 | −45.3% | 55,042,793 | 35,130,741 | −36.2% |
| North Dakota | 18,539 | 13,981 | −24.6% | 32,950,332 | 25,354,406 | −23.1% |
| Ohio | 128,375 | 97,197 | −24.3% | 316,585,173 | 230,260,843 | −27.3% |
| Oklahoma | 21,709 | 17,577 | −19.0% | 38,752,068 | 32,368,554 | −16.5% |
| Oregon | 27,613 | 30,158 | + 9.2% | 52,150,436 | 65,364,958 | +25.3% |
| Pennsylvania | 273,180 | 234,170 | −14.3% | 604,793,786 | 506,534,717 | −16.3% |
| Rhode Island | 20,360 | 17,669 | −13.2% | 44,376,166 | 40,978,357 | − 7.7% |
| South Carolina | 7,630 | 7,125 | − 6.6% | 9,354,391 | 9,939,853 | + 6.3% |
| South Dakota | 28,075 | 21,416 | −23.7% | 57,004,844 | 44,309,096 | −22.3% |
| Tennessee | 32,947 | 25,352 | −23.1% | 81,127,855 | 60,218,764 | −25.8% |
| Texas | 71,013 | 56,734 | −20.1% | 165,179,193 | 131,779,650 | −20.2% |
| Utah | 40,825 | 16,761 | −59.0% | 42,217,027 | 33,778,085 | −20.0% |
| Vermont | 12,633 | 10,284 | −18.6% | 25,341,410 | 21,444,629 | −15.4% |
| Virginia | 71,259 | 43,853 | −38.5% | 166,513,230 | 104,467,054 | −37.3% |
| Washington | 24,175 | 26,535 | + 9.8% | 58,900,585 | 65,993,423 | +12.0% |
| West Virginia | 18,552 | 16,268 | −12.3% | 40,792,749 | 36,099,379 | −11.5% |
| Wisconsin | 119,876 | 72,574 | −39.5% | 246,875,907 | 154,869,259 | −37.3% |
| Wyoming | 4,658 | 2,301 | −48.9% | 10,908,858 | 5,585,625 | −48.8% |
| Pacific Islands | 71 | 145 | +104.2% | 139,684 | 368,598 | +163.9% |
| Puerto Rico | 6,263 | 7,658 | +22.3% | 14,046,089 | 17,682,475 | +25.9% |
| Virgin Islands | 729 | 831 | +14.0% | 1,700,130 | 1,971,494 | +16.0% |
| United Student Aid Funds † | 84,042 | 107,504 | +27.9% | 170,009,114 | 121,100,218 | −28.8% |
| **Total** | **3,528,596** | **2,751,464** | **−22.0%** | **$7,793,805,757** | **$6,100,472,905** | **−21.7%** |

† Private agency that guarantees loans in 12 states

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

# White House May Give Up Plan to Bar Graduate-Student Loans

WASHINGTON

The Reagan Administration is considering dropping its controversial proposals to bar graduate students from receiving Guaranteed Student Loans and to require them to borrow under a more expensive loan program, Administration sources say.

In place of those proposals, the Education Department has recommended another plan for the coming fiscal year that would require graduate students to pay more interest on their loans than they now do.

The department's plan was included in budget recommendations for fiscal 1984, which begins next October 1, that were submitted to the Office of Management and Budget.

Submission of the proposals to the O.M.B. is one of the earliest stages of negotiation among officials in the department, White House, and budget office as the Administration prepares its fiscal 1984 spending plan, which will be officially released in January.

The Education Department's recommendations were being reviewed by the O.M.B. last week. Sources said the budget office might propose major changes in the agency's student-aid proposals.

### No Details Disclosed

In statements later confirmed by a department spokesman, Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell was recently quoted as saying that reductions in his department's budget would probably fall more heavily on higher-education programs than on aid to elementary and secondary schools, and that additional reforms were needed in the guaranteed-loan program. But the Secretary and Tony Blankley, the department spokesman, refused to disclose the details of the department's proposals.

In its budget for fiscal 1983, the Administration proposed barring graduate students from receiving Guaranteed Student Loans—federally subsidized loans on which no interest is charged to students while they are still in college, and which borrowers later repay at 9-per-cent interest. The Administration proposed allowing graduate students to borrow only under an auxiliary federal loan program, which requires them to pay 12-per-cent interest. Interest on auxiliary loans—which was reduced only recently from 14 per cent—is charged to students even while they are in college or graduate school.

Congress has approved none of the Administration's loan proposals for fiscal 1983, and the recommendations for graduate students faced particularly stiff opposition.

In an apparent effort to make its loan blueprint more acceptable to Congress, the Education Department has recommended another plan to reduce federal subsidies for graduate students, sources said. Such students would be able to receive the 9-per-cent student loans under the agency's new proposal, but the interest would be charged while they are still in graduate school.

Officials have indicated that in other areas the department's recommendations for fiscal 1984 include many of the proposals already made for fiscal 1983.

Citing recent comments by Mr. Bell, Mr. Blankley said the Secretary still believes the present system of six student-aid programs needs to be streamlined. In fiscal 1983, the Administration requested money only for Pell Grants, guaranteed loans, and College Work-Study. In proposals still under consideration for the fiscal 1984 budget, the department has called for the elimination of Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and State Student Incentive Grants, and requested no money for National Direct Student Loans.

—JANET HOOK

## In Federal Agencies

**Health.** The Health Resources and Services Administration has published a notice announcing that the annual report of the National Advisory Council on Health Professions Education has been filed with the Library of Congress. Copies are available for inspection at the library and may be obtained free from the agency. (*Federal Register*, November 12, Pages 51,228-9.)

**Health.** The Department of Health and Human Services has published a list of the data-collection forms it has submitted for review to the Office of Management and Budget. (*Federal Register*, November 15, Page 51,474.)

**Health.** The Health Resources and Services Administration has published a notice announcing that the annual report of the National Advisory Council on Nurse Training has been filed with the Library of Congress. Copies are available for inspection by the public at the library and may be obtained free from the administration. (*Federal Register*, November 18, Page 51,946.)

**Military recruiting.** The Defense Department has published an amendment clarifying a proposal to bar educational institutions that prohibit visits by military recruiters from receiving financial support from the agency. The public has until December 29 to comment. (*Federal Register*, November 17, Page 51,766.)

**Veterans.** The Veterans Administration has published final regulations to extend and make changes in the agency's Post-Vietnam Era Veterans Educational Assistance program. The changes implement a law passed last year by Congress. (*Federal Register*, November 17, Pages 51,743-8.)

# Drop in Students' Borrowing Tied to Tighter Standards *Continued from Page 1*

money lent dropped from $7.8-billion in fiscal 1981 to $6.1-billion in fiscal 1982—significantly less than the $7.8-billion that the Reagan Administration projected early this year when the President asked Congress to make further changes in the loan program to curtail federal spending.

Although the $6.1-billion borrowed in fiscal 1982 was 21.7 per cent less than the amount borrowed in 1981, it was still 26 per cent more than the $4.84-billion of fiscal 1980.

Borrowing levels were unusually high in 1981, the department said, in part because many students rushed to get loans before the department began applying tighter eligibility rules.

Under a law that took effect on October 1, 1981, students from families earning more than $30,000 a year must meet more stringent financial-need standards to qualify for loans. Previously all students, regardless of income, were eligible to borrow up to $2,500 if they were undergraduates and $5,000 if they were in graduate school.

### Misunderstandings Blamed

Many college and government officials say the decline in borrowing is not entirely a result of the tighter eligibility restrictions. Some middle-income students have misunderstood the new law, the officials say, and have not bothered to apply because they assumed incorrectly that they were automatically ineligible.

Students whose families earn more than $30,000 can still qualify for a loan if they pass a financial-need test, which takes into account other factors affecting the ability to pay tuition costs, including the size of a family and the cost of attending a particular institution.

Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell contends that the decline in borrowing since the restrictions were applied is "heartening evidence that the Administration is cutting unnecessary aid without interfering with the delivery of aid to those in need."

"We are cutting the fat while still meeting real needs," Mr. Bell said.

This year the Administration recommended additional restrictions on student-loan subsidies—including one that would have forced graduate students to borrow under a more expensive loan program—all of which were rejected by Congress.

### 'No Need' for New Restrictions

Charles B. Saunders, Jr., vice-president for governmental relations at the American Council on Education, said the drop in the number of loans in 1982, despite Congress's rejection of the Administration's latest budget-cutting proposals, "proves that there is no crying need for additional restrictions in the program."

Raising questions about the department's suggestion that the principal effect of the new income limits had been to eliminate "waste and abuse," Mr. Saunders said reductions in federal aid might have forced some students to attend lower-priced institutions.

Citing statistics to support that contention, Peter J. Keitel, vice-president of the New York State Higher Education Services Corporation, said that while overall enrollment at New York colleges increased slightly this year, the number of students dropped at the more expensive institutions—such as graduate schools and private four-year colleges—and rose at the less expensive two-year colleges.

# Transition at Kentucky State Continued from Preceding Page

nearby Bagdad, a freshman majoring in computer science. She quit school at 16 and is continuing her education after an 18-year absence.

Mrs. Desmond says she chose Kentucky State because it was close to her home, less expensive than other institutions, and had the curriculum she wanted. She admits that friends made comments about her attending a "black" university, "but it doesn't bother me a bit," she says.

"There have been no hostilities whatsoever," she adds. "Everybody has been extremely nice."

Louise Bryant, a freshman business-administration major from Frankfort, had some reservations about attending Kentucky State.

"At first I didn't think I wanted to go," she says, but her apprehensions have since disappeared. Because she attends classes during the day, she is in the minority in many of them, but she has found that "everybody gets along real well."

Some black students have reservations about Kentucky State's transition from predominantly black to predominantly white.

**"I think we've found out we're more alike than different."**

"I'm for integration, but the influx of white students has been somewhat detrimental—detrimental to blacks who want to go to a black school," says Francis Maddox, a sophomore computer-science major from Philadelphia. "I don't have any gripes or hang-ups about whites, but I'm somewhat disappointed that the ratio of black students has decreased over the years."

KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY

*Kentucky State President Raymond Burse*

Mr. Maddox says the curriculum has improved as the institution has sought to attract more white students, but "the danger is you could lose your identity. In the future, programs may not be geared toward blacks. Programs in the future may be geared toward the majority."

George Sykes, a freshman computer-science major from Shelbyville, Ky., shares some of Mr. Maddox's concerns but is optimistic. "People won't forget," he says. "Just because the race of people changes doesn't mean the ideals change." But, he adds, an emphasis on white enrollment could jeopardize the institution's appeal to black students. "It's losing a lot of black students because of that fact," he says. "Some feel they might be overruled."

Concerns like those of Mr. Sykes and Mr. Maddox have periodically surfaced as Kentucky State has shifted from mostly black

**"If it is attractive to whites, it is also attractive to blacks."**

to mostly white, according to Charles H. Lambert, assistant to the president for university relations and an alumnus of Kentucky State. "But the general feeling is we're changing with the times," Mr. Lambert says. "Kentucky State University can change with the times and still preserve the heritage it always had without being offensive to anyone."

Mr. Lambert adds, "When you build on the quality you already have, and publicize that fact, more and more people appreciate that and want to be a part of it.

"If it is attractive to whites, it is also attractive to blacks. We're trying to attract conscientious students of both races."

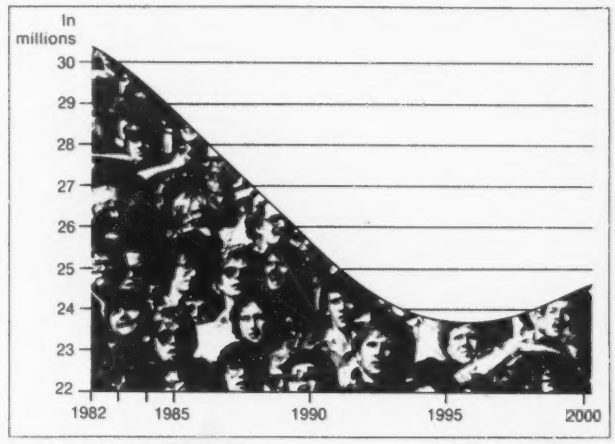
"We're looking for an integrated society," says Gertrude C. Ridgel, who is chairman of the division of science, mathematics, and nursing and has been at Kentucky State for more than 20 years.

"In such a society, all groups of people need to learn a little more about each group."

"More than in any other institution," she says, "students at Kentucky State have the opportunity for learning the ethical nature of the two races.

"I don't think we've found a lot of differences. I think we've found out we're more alike than different."

## The Projected Dip in Population of Americans of College Age




CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS BUREAU

*Projected population of Americans aged 18 through 24 is charted above. The table below shows cumulative changes from 1982 levels.*

| | 18 years old | | 18 through 24 | | 18 and over | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Change | Number | Change | Number | Change |
| 1982 | 4,185,000 | — | 30,344,000 | — | 169,264,000 | — |
| 1983 | 4,012,000 | – 4.1% | 30,055,000 | – 1.0% | 171,680,000 | + 1.4% |
| 1984 | 3,772,000 | – 9.9% | 29,476,000 | – 2.9% | 173,829,000 | + 2.7% |
| 1985 | 3,655,000 | – 12.7% | 28,715,000 | – 5.4% | 175,834,000 | + 3.9% |
| 1990 | 3,429,000 | – 18.1% | 25,777,000 | – 15.1% | 185,409,000 | + 9.5% |
| 1995 | 3,329,000 | – 20.5% | 23,684,000 | – 21.9% | 192,501,000 | + 13.7% |
| 2000 | 3,758,000 | – 10.2% | 24,590,000 | – 19.0% | 200,604,000 | + 18.5% |
| 2025 | 3,673,000 | – 12.2% | 25,447,000 | – 16.1% | 234,671,000 | + 38.6% |
| 2050 | 3,647,000 | – 12.9% | 25,659,000 | – 15.4% | 244,057,000 | + 44.2% |

Note: Population figures, for July 1 of each year, are "middle series" projections, which assume that women will average 1.9 births, that net immigration per year will be 450,000, and that life expectancy at birth will reach 79.6 years by 2050. Percentages shown are cumulative changes from 1982 figures.

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS BUREAU, CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES P-25, NO. 922

# White Enrollments at Other Black Colleges

Besides Kentucky State University, three other historically black institutions now have more white students than black students—all as a direct result of the Supreme Court's *Brown* v. *Board of Education* decision in 1954.

### Changes in West Virginia

The most dramatic changes occurred at two colleges in West Virginia—Bluefield State College and West Virginia State College.

Bluefield State, founded in 1895, opened its doors to white students following the Supreme Court decision, and within 10 years white students outnumbered black.

The institution later became a commuter college, phasing out its dormitories in the late 1960's. As a nonresidential institution, it began to reflect even more the almost totally white area in which it is located.

Today, black students make up about 13 per cent of the 2,800 students at Bluefield State.

The number of blacks may seem low for a historically black college, but it is high for a college in a state with a black population of below 6 per cent, says Mark C. Rowh, executive assistant to the president.

West Virginia State, founded in 1891, began to admit all qualified students after the Brown decision.

"It was a boon to local white folks who didn't have a local college to go to," says Alan W. Draney, director of development.

Within two years, the enrollment doubled, and by 1959 half of the students were white.

White enrollment continued to mushroom. Today, black students constitute just 18 per cent of the total of 4,400 students.

But at both Kentucky State and West Virginia State, black students dominate the residential and social life. "Black students wonder why more white students are not involved," says Mr. Draney, "but that's a factor of commuting." Over 90 per cent of the students commute, including half of the black students.

### Rapid Growth in Missouri

Lincoln University in Missouri, established in 1866, now has about 2,800 students, roughly 30 per cent of whom are black and 10 per cent foreign-born.

Within 10 years of its decision to admit anyone who was qualified, enrollment doubled. By 1971, it had increased 400 per cent, according to Mark W. Muessig, university information officer.

The increase is due mostly to the influx of white commuting students, Mr. Muessig says.

The institution still serves about the same number of black students as it always has.

Three other historically black institutions enroll a proportionately large number of white students.

### Attraction of Lower Costs

Bowie State College and Delaware State College both cite their proximity to population centers and their low tuition as reasons for the increase in the number of white commuting students.

Delaware State, which is 33 per cent white, is located near an Air Force base and is cheaper than the state's other four-year institution, the University of Delaware, which is 50 miles away.

The influx of white students to Bowie State began with the expansion of the surrounding community in the mid-1960's. The college, now about 40 per cent white, is also seen as a low-cost alternative to the University of Maryland.

### Merger in Tennessee

Tennessee State University merged with the predominantly white University of Tennessee in Nashville in 1979, as part of a desegregation plan.

The combined institution is about 35 per cent white. Recently, a motion was filed in U.S. district court on behalf of a group of Tennessee State faculty members and students, charging that the desegregation plan had failed and that the university was resegregating.

## Enrollment of Summer Students Rose 7.5 Pct. in 1981

Summer enrollment of full-time-equivalent students went up substantially in 1981, according to the Chronicle Survey.

Data on credit hours for which students enrolled during the past two years showed that enrollment of undergraduates, on a full-time-equivalent basis, rose only 2 per cent during the full year, 1981-82, but that summer enrollment of undergraduates was up 7.5 per cent.

| | Average F.T.E. enrollment 1981 (a) | Change from 1980 (b) | 1-year change at individual institutions: Average (c) | High (d) | Low (e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Public institutions** | | | | | |
| Research and Ph.D.-granting universities | 1,106 | + 9.9% | + 2.4% | + 8.9% | – 4.1% |
| Comprehensive colleges and universities .... | 484 | + 3.7% | + 5.2% | + 11.7% | – 1.3% |
| 2-year colleges ..... | 376 | + 6.8% | + 7.8% | + 22.7% | – 7.1% |
| **All public** ..... | **609** | **+ 7.6%** | **+ 6.7%** | **+ 18.7%** | **– 5.3%** |
| **Private institutions** | | | | | |
| Research and Ph.D.-granting universities | 292 | + 3.7% | + 8.0% | + 16.2% | – 0.3% |
| Comprehensive colleges and universities .... | 167 | + 4.3% | + 4.8% | + 23.4% | – 13.7% |
| Liberal-arts colleges | | | | | |
| Selective ..... | 66 | – 5.7% | + 49.4% | + 117.3% | – 18.5% |
| Less selective ..... | 79 | + 20.4% | + 7.5% | + 24.1% | – 9.1% |
| 2-year colleges ..... | 25 | + 27.4% | + 11.9% | + 37.2% | – 13.4% |
| **All private** ..... | **170** | **+ 5.1%** | **+ 10.3%** | **+ 28.2%** | **– 7.6%** |
| **All public and private** | **514** | **+ 7.5%** | **+ 8.6%** | **+ 23.6%** | **– 6.5%** |

Note: Survey data are based on a stratified random sample of 150 public and 150 private colleges and universities. Technical inquiries about the survey design and sampling techniques should be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

(a) Full-time-equivalent enrollment is based on the number of credit hours taken by students in each category, divided by 30. Averages that combine types of student or types of institution are weighted according to enrollment of each type.

(b) Percentage change in aggregate F.T.E. enrollment of undergraduates for each category in the summer of 1981 compared with the summer of 1980.

(c) Average of the percentage changes reported by the institutions in each category.

(d) About one-fifth of the institutions reported gains larger than the "high" percentage (mean per cent of change plus one mean deviation).

(e) About one-fifth of the institutions reported smaller gains or greater losses than the "low" percentage (mean per cent of change minus one mean deviation).

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

# Enrollment

*Continued from Page 1*

etary as well as nonprofit institutions.

Two formerly well-established trends appear to have been reversed this fall:

▶ Enrollment of women has grown much faster than enrollment of men in recent years, but this fall the number of female students declined by 0.4 per cent while the number of male students increased by 0.2 per cent.

▶ Enrollment of part-time students has been outpacing enrollment of full-time students, but this year the opposite is true, with part-time enrollment down by 0.7 per cent and full-time enrollment up by 0.3 per cent.

The enrollment changes this fall continue a third trend: the shift from private to public higher education.

Of every 1,000 college students enrolled last fall, 780 were on public campuses; this fall, that number rose to 783. Ten years ago, 766 of every 1,000 college students were at public institutions.

Ten years ago, women constituted 43 per cent of all college students. Between 1974 and 1979, the number of female college students increased by 32.6 per cent while the number of male students increased by only 1.4 per cent.

By the fall of 1979, women had become the majority among college students with 51 per cent of the total. This year, 51.6 per cent of all college students are women.

If 1982 does mark the end of the accelerated growth of female enrollment, it could be because women have overcome the historical disparity in enrollment rates. The Census Bureau estimates that women account for 51.3 per cent of the total U.S. population in 1982. Thus, women have more than proportionate representation in the ranks of college students.

Part-time students account for 41.7 per cent of this fall's total. In the past seven years, enrollment of part-time students has increased at an average rate of 4.9 per cent a year, while the average increase for full-time students is 2.3 per cent.

The economic recession is cited by some officials in higher education as one reason for the apparent reversal this year of the trend toward part-time study. More people may have time for full-time study because they are out of work, the argument goes.

Even as this is happening, the officials speculate, the higher cost of full-time study must be pushing some financially hard-pressed students in the opposite direction.

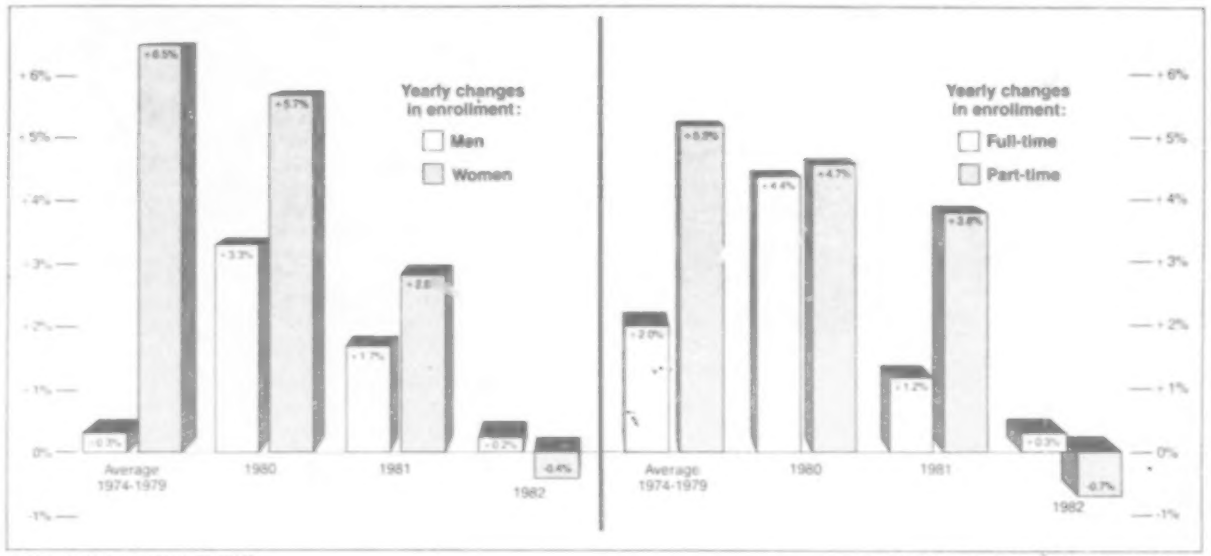
The increase in total enrollment in public higher education this fall is a result of the continuing growth of community colleges. They gained an estimated 62,045 students, up 1.5 per cent to a total of 4,494,202.

An earlier survey by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities of this fall's enrollment at private colleges and universities—not including proprietary institutions—found total enrollment down 0.8 per cent, mostly due to a drop of 3.8 per cent in full-time freshmen. (*The Chronicle*, November 3.)

John D. Phillips, president of the N.I.I.C.U., blamed the decline on "federal cuts in student aid and the threat of deeper cuts." He said new students were being forced to abandon plans to enroll at private colleges and were, instead, postponing college attendance or choosing less expensive public institutions.

FACT-FILE

# Fall Enrollments at Public and Private Institutions




CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

## *Public Institutions*

| | Full-time students | | | Part-time students | | | All students | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Doctoral level | 970,241 | 822,411 | 1,792,652 | 261,519 | 293,679 | 555,198 | 1,231,760 | 1,116,090 | 2,347,850 |
| 1-year change | − 0.7% | − 1.0% | − 0.9% | − 0.1% | − 1.3% | − 0.7% | − 0.6% | − 1.1% | − 0.8% |
| Comprehensive | 695,578 | 727,531 | 1,423,109 | 336,861 | 435,968 | 772,829 | 1,032,439 | 1,163,499 | 2,195,938 |
| 1-year change | − 0.2% | − 1.5% | − 0.9% | − 1.2% | − 3.3% | − 2.4% | − 0.6% | − 2.2% | − 1.4% |
| General baccalaureate | 123,479 | 126,631 | 250,110 | 69,695 | 86,416 | 156,111 | 193,174 | 213,047 | 406,221 |
| 1-year change | + 3.5% | + 1.4% | + 2.4% | − 0.8% | − 1.2% | − 1.0% | + 2.0% | + 0.3% | + 1.1% |
| Specialized | 115,323 | 45,213 | 160,536 | 15,269 | 15,066 | 30,335 | 130,592 | 60,279 | 190,871 |
| 1-year change | + 4.1% | + 3.9% | + 4.1% | − 3.8% | − 4.5% | − 4.2% | + 3.1% | + 1.6% | + 2.6% |
| 2-year | 817,958 | 827,911 | 1,645,869 | 1,189,562 | 1,658,771 | 2,848,333 | 2,007,520 | 2,486,682 | 4,494,202 |
| 1-year change | + 3.0% | + 3.2% | + 3.1% | + 0.5% | + 0.4% | + 0.4% | + 1.5% | + 1.3% | + 1.4% |
| New † | 9,285 | 6,409 | 15,694 | 10,574 | 13,188 | 23,762 | 19,859 | 19,597 | 39,456 |
| 1-year change | + 110.1% | + 72.6% | + 93.0% | − 4.3% | + 3.7% | 0.0% | + 28.4% | + 19.3% | + 23.7% |
| All | 2,731,864 | 2,556,106 | 5,287,970 | 1,883,480 | 2,503,088 | 4,386,568 | 4,615,344 | 5,059,194 | 9,674,538 |
| 1-year change | + 1.1% | + 0.5% | + 0.8% | 0.0% | − 0.5% | − 0.3% | + 0.6% | 0.0% | + 0.3% |

## *Private Institutions*

| | Full-time students | | | Part-time students | | | All students | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Doctoral level | 276,973 | 200,063 | 477,036 | 91,789 | 91,642 | 183,431 | 368,762 | 291,705 | 660,467 |
| 1-year change | − 1.5% | − 1.1% | − 1.3% | − 6.9% | − 5.5% | − 6.2% | − 2.9% | − 2.5% | − 2.7% |
| Comprehensive | 198,806 | 191,102 | 389,908 | 106,752 | 106,299 | 213,051 | 305,558 | 297,401 | 602,959 |
| 1-year change | − 0.7% | + 1.0% | + 0.1% | − 4.8% | − 3.7% | − 4.2% | − 2.2% | − 0.7% | − 1.4% |
| General baccalaureate | 273,068 | 323,602 | 596,670 | 69,504 | 104,003 | 173,507 | 342,672 | 427,605 | 770,277 |
| 1-year change | − 2.1% | − 2.6% | − 2.4% | + 2.2% | − 0.7% | + 0.4% | − 1.3% | − 2.1% | − 1.8% |
| Specialized | 155,443 | 93,879 | 249,322 | 60,966 | 57,441 | 118,407 | 216,409 | 151,320 | 367,729 |
| 1-year change | − 1.9% | − 0.3% | − 1.3% | 0.0% | − 4.2% | − 2.1% | − 1.3% | − 1.8% | − 1.5% |
| 2-year | 65,586 | 93,499 | 159,085 | 19,009 | 29,573 | 48,582 | 84,595 | 123,072 | 207,667 |
| 1-year change | + 8.8% | + 1.4% | + 4.3% | + 13.2% | + 3.2% | + 6.9% | + 9.8% | + 1.8% | + 4.9% |
| New † | 29,781 | 13,255 | 43,036 | 21,090 | 10,453 | 31,548 | 50,871 | 23,708 | 74,579 |
| 1-year change | − 3.7% | − 10.9% | − 6.0% | − 3.2% | − 3.2% | − 3.2% | − 3.5% | − 7.7% | − 4.9% |
| All | 999,657 | 915,400 | 1,915,057 | 369,210 | 399,411 | 768,621 | 1,368,867 | 1,314,811 | 2,683,678 |
| 1-year change | − 1.0% | − 1.0% | − 1.0% | − 2.4% | − 3.0% | − 2.7% | − 1.4% | − 1.6% | − 1.5% |

## *All Institutions*

| | Full-time students | | | Part-time students | | | All students | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Doctoral level | 1,247,214 | 1,022,474 | 2,269,688 | 353,308 | 385,321 | 738,629 | 1,600,522 | 1,407,795 | 3,008,317 |
| 1-year change | − 0.9% | − 1.0% | − 1.0% | − 2.0% | − 2.3% | − 2.2% | − 1.1% | − 1.4% | − 1.2% |
| Comprehensive | 894,384 | 918,633 | 1,813,017 | 443,613 | 542,267 | 985,880 | 1,337,997 | 1,460,900 | 2,798,897 |
| 1-year change | − 0.3% | − 1.0% | − 0.7% | − 2.1% | − 3.3% | − 2.8% | − 0.9% | − 1.9% | − 1.4% |
| General baccalaureate | 396,547 | 450,233 | 846,780 | 139,299 | 190,419 | 329,718 | 535,846 | 640,652 | 1,176,498 |
| 1-year change | − 0.4% | − 1.5% | − 1.0% | + 0.7% | − 0.9% | − 0.3% | − 0.1% | − 1.3% | − 0.8% |
| Specialized | 270,766 | 139,092 | 409,858 | 76,235 | 72,507 | 148,742 | 347,001 | 211,599 | 558,600 |
| 1-year change | + 0.6% | + 1.0% | + 0.7% | − 0.8% | − 4.3% | − 2.5% | + 0.3% | − 0.9% | − 0.2% |
| 2-year | 883,544 | 921,410 | 1,804,954 | 1,208,571 | 1,688,344 | 2,896,915 | 2,092,115 | 2,609,754 | 4,701,869 |
| 1-year change | + 3.4% | + 3.0% | + 3.2% | + 0.7% | + 0.4% | + 0.5% | + 1.8% | + 1.3% | + 1.5% |
| New † | 39,066 | 19,664 | 58,730 | 31,664 | 23,641 | 55,305 | 70,730 | 43,305 | 114,035 |
| 1-year change | + 10.5% | + 5.7% | + 8.9% | − 3.6% | + 0.5% | − 1.9% | + 3.7% | + 2.8% | + 3.4% |
| All | 3,731,521 | 3,471,506 | 7,203,027 | 2,252,690 | 2,902,499 | 5,155,189 | 5,984,211 | 6,374,005 | 12,358,216 |
| 1-year change | + 0.5% | + 0.1% | + 0.3% | − 0.4% | − 0.9% | − 0.7% | + 0.2% | − 0.4% | − 0.1% |

Note: Data are preliminary estimates based on a survey of more than 1,300 institutions. Private institutions include proprietary as well as nonprofit institutions.
† New institutions are those included in such surveys for three years or less and not yet assigned to a regular institutional category.

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS